Seed-Sprouting Inside the Orgone Accumulator

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Reich observed that the living system was but orgone energy flowing within a membrane, *displaying* a variety of instrumentally detectable phenomena: a "bioelectric" potential, "orgonotic heat," etc. While we may instrumentally detect functional changes in life or in the orgone accumulator that are associated with energy charge, activity, or movement, we recognize that each separate technique touches or monitors only a *piece* of the overall orgonotic activity; only the unarmored living system senses and reacts to the whole of it. Our instrumental techniques in concert can and do impressively reveal the functional unity of nature. However, observations of orgone-enhanced (*i.e.,* orgone accumulator-treated) living systems can be more impressive still. The living system, as a pulsing unit of the cosmic orgone ocean, is *the* functionally unified *"experimental apparatus" itself,* displaying in living form the state and character of the underlying orgone continuum.

In this context, no single experiment may so convince us of the existence of the orgone energy, or of the life-positive effect of the orgone accumulator (ORAC), as that of simple seed-sprouting. Such tests can be set up with minimal expense, equipment, and time, and may yield interesting data within a matter of days.

The sprouting seed is a rapidly expanding living system sensitive to minute changes in its environment. In the act of sprouting, a seedling undergoes tremendous changes in biochemical makeup; addition of water throws the system into high gear. Any changes introduced into the sprouting seed or into its water supply can easily be seen.

In the following report, I shall describe two separate experiments: 1) *wet* seeds treated with ORAC in a good atmosphere (Series I) or in an oranur atmosphere (Series II), and 2) *dry* seeds treated with the ORAC in an oranur atmosphere.

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Experimental Setup for Seeds ORAC-Treated in a Wet State

In the experiment described here, mung beans were planted in shallow glass bowls which were then placed inside one of three experimental enclosures:

1) A ten-fold galvanized steel, steel wool, and plastic ORAC.
2) A one-fold galvanized steel and plastic ORAC.
3) A cardboard and plastic control.

Mung beans were used because of their availability (at most health food stores) and quick sprout time (7 to 10 days will result in sufficient growth for data analysis). Fifty mung beans were placed in each bowl along with 10 ml of water from the tap, enough to keep beans moist yet in contact with air. The bowls were then placed inside the experimental enclosures for the duration of the test period. Water was periodically added to each bowl as needed to maintain wetness. The experimental set-up was well ventilated and maintained at ambient room temperature. All experimental enclosures were kept in complete darkness, under heavy duty, 4 mil black plastic, to stimulate elongation of sprouts and to control for light.

This experiment was carried out twice, using a total of 900 individual bean sprouts, each of which was tabulated as to length, general appearance, and germination. The results are recorded in Table 1:

TABLE 1

	SERIES I	SERIES II	AVERAGE OF SERIES I + II
Paper Controls:			
Average Length	4.8 cm	9.9 cm	7.4 cm n=200
1X ORAC:			
Average Length	13.4 cm	15.0 cm	14.2 cm n=600
10X ORAC:			
Average Length	23.8 cm	16.4 cm	20.1 cm n=100

Seedlings which either decayed in the water or failed to sprout more than one cm were considered not to have germinated. Germination rates are shown in Table 2.

An 80% germination rate for control seedlings may seem extremely low for store-bought beans; however, the batch used for the whole experiment was over two years old. A low control germination rate allows one to more clearly see the potential positive effect of the test.

TABLE 2

	SERIES I	SERIES II	AVERAGE OF SERIES I + II
Paper Controls: Germination	80.0%	87.0%	83.5%
1X ORAC: Germination	87.3%	88.9%	88.1%
10X ORAC: Germination:	90.0%	94.0%	92.0%

Let us hypothesize that the natural germination for controls was 90%; then a 95% for ORAC charged seeds would be less significant. I would have preferred to use a really old batch of beans with a control germination of around 50% to see just how much improvement would be possible through orgone-charging.

From the germination rates shown in Table 2, we may quantitatively verify our general observation that the vitality and germination rate of an unsprouted dry seed is proportionate to its orgone energy charge. Working with "bioelectric" phenomena, Burr (1) similarly related plant vitality to "electric" charge: seeds with "superior growth characteristics" could be "segregated from a given population." Thus, whether ORAC-enhanced or inherent, the energetic charge in a living organism appears to determine its growth.

Figure 1 shows a frequency distribution for all seedlings measured in this study, the number of seedlings of a given length being expressed as a percent of the total number within a given group. The curves are smoothed due to a 3 cm running average which was applied to the data. One can clearly see that the control group has many seedlings at the short end of the growth curve. These control seedlings ranged in length from 0 to 24 cm. However, the seedlings grown inside the ORACs show a large percentage toward the longer end of the growth curve, with a range of from 0 to 44 cm in length.

These experiments were carried out early in 1977 at Delray Beach, Florida, which is at sea level on the Atlantic Ocean; relative humidity there rarely gets below 60%. This led me to expect less impressive results than were obtained: In one experimental trial, bean sprouts in the 10X ORAC were nearly six times longer than the controls (Series I). During the second experimental trial (Series II), this difference was reduced due to the onset of an oranur condition in the local atmosphere. The average length of Series I and II combined shows a doubling

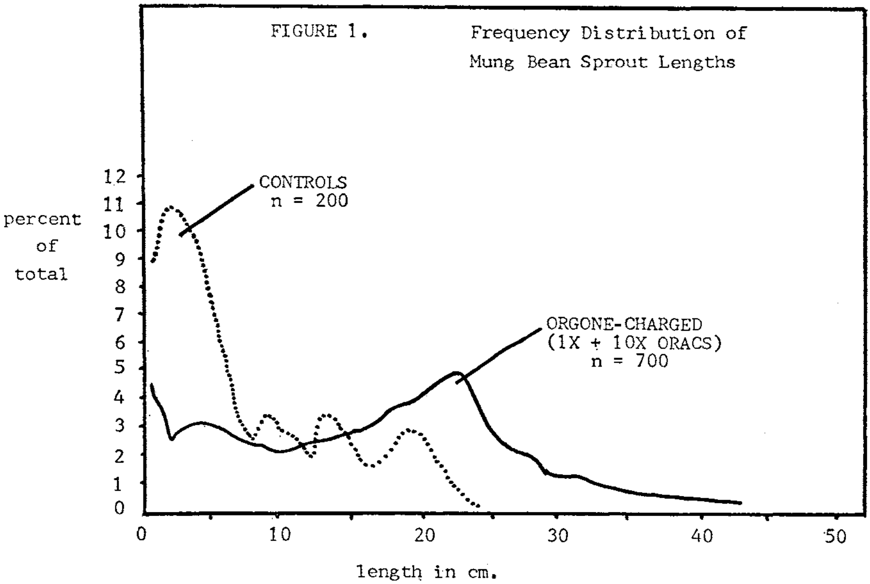

FIGURE 1. Frequency Distribution of Mung Bean Sprout Lengths

of growth between controls and 1X ORAC, and close to a tripling of growth with respect to the 10X ORAC.

Visually, beans sprouted in control enclosures leaned against the bare glass bowl for support, giving the dish of sprouts a flat appearance; ORAC-charged sprouts had more secondary rootlets and stood up like static-charged hair standing on end. Differences in turgor between the orgone-charged sprouts (taut and firm) and the controls (less so) were striking.

Dry Seeds Treated with the ORAC in an Oranur Atmosphere

As noted previously, Series II was carried out during oranur days, reducing the differences between overall sprout growth. Series I had been completed before these conditions set in.

In an earlier experiment, I had orgone-charged some beet, turnip, spinach and carrot seeds left *dry* in their store-bought packages. These seeds were divided into two groups, one being charged inside a 10X ORAC for a month and the other left on a shelf as a control. The two different groups of seeds were given to a local organic farmer with instructions to grow the two groups separately but to treat them identically. She was not told which group was treated and which not. As it turned out, hardly any of the orgone-charged seedlings came up, and those that did showed a stunted growth, compared to the controls. I believe the prevailing oranur atmosphere of nuclear-powered Florida was a factor here. When DOR or oranur prevail, an orgone accumulator will be similarly effected, *even to the extent of amplifying the noxious effect.* The accumulator in this *dry* seed-charging experiment had to be kept outdoors because of the conditions which prevailed at the time. Oranur was not as bad during the *wet* sprouting experiments. The *dry* seeds were overcharged; perhaps they were biologically dead before planting.

Lane (2) has reported *dry* seed-charging experiments with a postive growth result. However, she used a three-ply accumulator (mine was ten-ply) and a fungicide (I didn't), and her experiments were conducted at a different geographical latitude and climate (a possible factor), as well as under good atmospheric conditions.* I, therefore, do not see any inherent contradiction between her findings and my own small *dry* seed test.

Implications for Agriculture

It has long been observed that natural varieties of food crops are more resistant to plant diseases and insect attack than most "hybrid" varieties of greater productivity. It seems that the natural variety or genetic "wild type" uses more of its energy for general growth and metabolism, and less energy for production of endosperm, than the popular crop strains, which produce more food material from available energy, apparently leaving less for maintenance of plant tissue charge. Hybrids thereby give high yields at the expense of general tissue vitality; infection and insect attack are greater dangers. When one considers the work of the agricultural geneticist in mechanically selecting the plant which is most productive or most resistant to disease, we might postulate that they are selecting for individuals with the greatest orgonotic charge. Here, again, we are reminded of Burr's plant work, and also that of the intuitive Burbank (3).

The agricultural geneticists have not satisfactorily solved the dilemma of high yield and low resistance to decay or insect attack. Concern over this worldwide has prompted many governments to store quantities of the "wild type" seeds in case plant diseases reach epidemic proportions; such "wild types" are no longer grown commercially due to low yield, and have also been pushed from natural habitats due to sprawl of the human population and farmland. Thus, the yields of farm crops have been pumped up at the expense of general vitality, a short

*Personal communication from Dr. Lane.

term "solution" to one facet of armored man's population and food dilemma. Much work needs to be done to see if natural varieties of food crop, which are very resistant to crop diseases and pests, can, via orgone-charging, have their productivity increased. Similarly, existing high yield crops might show a greater resistance to diseases and pests by orgone-charging them.

Certain kinds of insect damage also seem to be related to energy charge of the plant and soil. Healthy soil (rich in orgone-radiating bions) will maintain a charge in plant roots and automatically accommodate certain kinds of beneficial life forms. Examples are the beneficial mycorrhizae, the various nitrogen-fixers, and more motile forms such as earthworms, predatory fungi, and the Shark Nematode (eats only other nematodes) (4). Many of these forms seem to be varieties of bionous organization which possibly occur only when orgonotic conditions in the soil allow. Depleted or dorized, chemically assaulted soils will not allow development of such beneficial fauna. Reich discovered the pathway by which the soil bions and other types of micro-organisms arise spontaneously from constituents in the soil itself (5).

This writer felt humbled before a simple display of concentrated orgone pushing bean sprouts to a length several times that of its neighbors. With regard to food supply and farming practices, the considerations opened by orgone-plant experimentation raise a thousand interesting questions.

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